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City and County of the City of Exeter.



ANNUAL REPORT

For 1932.

VITAL STATISTICS,
SANITARY WORK, ETC.,

BY

P. H. STIRK,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., ENG.,
Medical Officer of Health.

EXETER:

BEARNE & EVANS, PRINTERS, 4, PARIS STREET,

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*I have the honour to present to the
Right Worshipful the Mayor,
Aldermen, and Councillors of the
City of Exeter my
Annual Report for the Year 1932,*

P. H. STIRK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

Public Health Committee.

MAYOR—

HENRY WILLIAM MICHELMORE, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN—

Councillor J. S. S. STEELE-PERKINS.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—

Alderman R. M. CHALLICE.

Alderman J. R. NETHERCOTT
Councillor W. T. BAKER
Councillor W. W. BEER
Councillor S. CHARD
Councillor S. CHILCOTT
Councillor F. COLLINSON

Councillor G. G. DAW
Councillor H. GATER.
Councillor W. HEALE
Councillor G. C. HEYWOOD
Councillor J. PASSMORE
Councillor Mrs. E. W. REED

Town Clerk—C. J. NEWMAN, ESQ.

Maternity and Infant Welfare Committee.

CHAIRMAN—

Councillor Mrs. F. G. BROWNE.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—

Councillor R. G. SAUNDERS.

Councillor W. H. APLIN
Coun. A. W. C. BROWNING
Councillor G. G. DAW
Councillor H. GATER
Councillor Miss E. SPLATT
Coun. J. S. S. STEELE-PERKINS
Councillor F. H. TARR
Councillor J. A. WHITTON

*Non-Members of the
Council :*

Lady DAVY
Mrs. DEPREE
Mrs. MILLER
Mrs. PICKARD
Mrs. SMITH

STAFF.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Officer to the Mental Deficiency Committee, and Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital and of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Honeylands Children's Hospital.

P. H. STIRK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Eng.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

G. B. PAGE, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

MISS J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer, City Hospital.

JOSEPH A. W. PEREIRA GRAY, M.D., Brux. (Hnrs.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Venereal Disease Medical Officer.

†P. D. WARBURTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon.

†G. V. SMALLWOOD, L.D.S. Eng.

District Medical Officers under the Public Assistance Committee

†W. BROMILOW, M.B., C.M.

†F. H. HUDSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

†J. R. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. Dub.
(Temporary)

†J. FAYLE SEALE, M.R.C.P., F.R.F.P.S., L.R.C.P.I.,
and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., D.P.H. (Temporary).

Public Vaccinator.

†DR. S. J. P. GRAY, F.R.C.S., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*(b) Others.**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Officer under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, etc.*

ARTHUR E. BONHAM,

Médaille d'Honneur en Vermeil, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.,

Cert. London Sanitary Inspectors' Exam. Board,

Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute,

Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Foods, etc.

Inspectors.

R. B. PEARSE,	}	Cert. R. San. Inst.
A. E. TROUNSON,		Cert. R. San. Inst. Meat
C. H. WATTS,		and Foods.
T. COATES,		

Veterinary Surgeon.

†W. ROACH, F.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst.

†T. TICKLE, B.Sc.

Vaccination Officer.

E. S. HOWELLS.

Health Visitors.

MISS C. A. KNUCKEY,
C.M.B. and Cert. R. San. Inst. for Health Visitors.

MISS B. M. KNUCKEY,
C.M.B. and Cert. R. San. Inst. for Health Visitors.

MISS R. M. BRADY.

General Training, C.M.B., Cert. R. San. Inst. for Health Visitors,
issued by Ministry of Health.

Health Visitors—continued.

MISS M. M. FOY,

General Training, C.M.B., Cert. R. San. Inst. for Health Visitors,
issued by Ministry of Health.

MISS D. HICKSON,

General Training, C.M.B.

Matron of Isolation Hospital.

MISS R. E. A. HUTTY, A.R.R.C.

Matron of Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Miss L. KEEN.

Matron of Tuberculosis Children's Sanatorium.

MRS. A. SUTTERS,

Clerks.

E. S. HOWELLS (Chief Clerk).

H. TUCKER (Tuberculosis Clerk).

MISS G. ROOKE (Shorthand Typist).

W. G. LOTT.

C. STUART.

R. W. STILES.

H. R. AMBROSE.

†Denotes part-time Officers.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction	3	Bakehouses	50
Committee	4	Food Adulteration Act, 1928	50
Staff	5—7	Prevalence of, and control over Infectious Diseases—	
Contents	8	Cleansing and Disinfecting	51
General Statistics	9	Small Pox	51
Vital Statistics:—		Vaccination	52
Population	9	Scarlet Fever	52
Birth Rate	10	Diphtheria	53
Death Rate	10	Enteric Fever	53
Corrected Death Rate	11	Puerperal Fever	53
Infantile Mortality	14	Puerperal Pyrexia	53
Maternal Mortality	15	Pneumonia	53
Hospitals	16—18	Erysipelas	54
Institutional provisions for Unmarried Mothers	19	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	54
Ambulance Facilities	19	Dysentery	54
Clinics and Treatment Centres	20	Malaria	54
Poor Law Medical Out Relief	21	Encephalitis Lethargica	54
Professional Nursing in the Home	22	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	54
Midwives	22	Acute Poliomyelitis	54
Laboratory Work	23	Chicken Pox	54
Examinations at V. D. Department	23	Measles	54
Bacteriological Exam	23—24	Non-Notifiable Infec- tious Diseases	55
Local Acts, Orders etc.	25	Cancer	55
Bye-Laws and Regulations	25	Diarrhoea	55
Local Goverment Act	25	Notifiable Diseases during the year	56
Sanitary Circumstances—		Tuberculosis	57
Water	26	Venereal Diseases	66—68
Drainage and Sewerage	26	Infant Life Protection	68
Sanitary Inspection	27—32	Maternity and Child Welfare—	
Smoke Abatement	33	Ante-Natal Work	68
Houses Let in Lodgings	33	Births	70
Offensive Trades	34	Stillbirths	71
Schools	34	Home Visits	72
Housing	35—37	Infant Welfare Centres	72
Inspection and Supervision of Food—		Provision of Milk, etc.	72
Milk	37—40	Nursing and Maternity	
Ice Cream	40	Homes	73
Meat	41—48	Dental Treatment	74
Legal Proceedings	49	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	75
		Orthopædic Treatment	75
		Exeter Isolation Hospital	77—81
		Smallpox Hospital	81
		Mental Defectives	81
		Superannuation	82

ANNUAL REPORT, 1932.

General Statistics.

1. Area (acres)	...	...	...	4,702
2. Population (as given by the Registrar-General)	...			66,200
3. Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)			...	15,686
4. Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1932) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	16,108
5. Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931 Census)	...	...	...	17,025
6. Rateable Value	...	...	...	£568,091
7. Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£2,240

Vital Statistics.

	Total	M.	F.	Birth Rate
Live Births—Legitimate	906	458	448	
Illegitimate	44	15	29	14.3

Still Births—42 Rate per 1,000 total births—44.2.

Deaths—798. Death rate—9.8.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—
Sepsis, nil From other causes, 3.

Maternal death rate, 3.02 per 1,000 live and still births.

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—
Legitimate, 46.3 ; illegitimate, 204.5 ; total, 53.6.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	5
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	Nil

BIRTH RATE.

The population for the Birth Rate is 66,200.

The total number of births registered in Exeter in the year 1932 was 1,091 divided as follows:—545 males and 546 females.

Of this number, 36 male and 59 female births were certified as illegitimate, being 8.7 per cent. of the total births. To the 1,091 births must be added 9 male and 12 female (1 of whom was illegitimate) and deducted 81 male and 81 female (52 of whom were illegitimate) transferable births, giving a net number of 950 (473 males and 477 females).

The Birth Rate is the number of births per 1,000 of the population. The Birth Rate for 1932 was, therefore, 14.3, being 1 above that of last year, 1.0 below that of England and Wales, and 1.1 below that of the 118 Great Towns in which Exeter is classed.

The following table gives the Birth Rate and percentage of illegitimate births to total births for the past 10 years:—

Year.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
England and Wales	19.7	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3
Exeter	16.94	16.79	16.29	16.49	15.5	15.4	15.7	15.2	14.2	14.3
Percentage of Illegitimate Births to total births	9.03	9.1	7.9	8.6	8.4	5.8	6.6	5.6	5.03	4.6

DEATH RATE.

The population for Death Rate is 66,200.

The total number of deaths registered as occurring during the year 1932 was 798, divided as follows:—406 males and 392 females.

The Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population. The crude Death Rate for 1932 was 12.05 and the corrected Death Rate 9.8.

CORRECTED DEATH RATE.

In order that the Death Rate of various places may be fairly compared, it is essential to correct the Death Rate for age and sex distribution. To correct a Death Rate for age and sex distribution, the Registrar General has published tables giving factors by which the Death Rate has to be multiplied. The factor for Exeter is '817, and the corrected Death Rate is, therefore, 9.8. This is the lowest Death Rate for Exeter on record. Below is a table giving the corrected Death Rate for the past 10 years :—

Year.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
England and Wales	11.6	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.3	11.7	13.4	11.4	12.3	12.0
Exeter	11.02	11.8	11.29	10.71	10.1	10.2	11.5	10.04	10.8	9.8

Following is an analysis of the deaths for the various ages together with the cause of death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	All Ages	0	1	2	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
18. Other Circulatory diseases	M	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10	8
	F	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	11
19. Bronchitis	M	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	6
	F	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	16
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M	23	3	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	3	6
	F	24	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	13
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Peptic Ulcer	M	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	4	...	2
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc.	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
27. Other digestive Diseases	M	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	5
	F	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
28. Acute and chronic Nephritis	M	15	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	3
	F	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	5	10
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
30. Other Puerperal Causes	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital Debility Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	M	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Senility	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
	F	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
33. Suicide	M	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	3	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
34. Other Violence	M	19	...	...	2	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	3
	F	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
35. Other Defined Diseases	M	37	2	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	10	8	9
	F	29	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	2	4	6	10
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births. There were 51 deaths under one year, and this gives an Infantile Mortality Rate for the year 1932 of 53·6 (legitimate 46·3, illegitimate 204·5), as compared with 56·7 for the previous year.

The Infantile Mortality Rates for the year 1932 were as follows:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	65
118 Great Towns, including London (census populations exceeding 50,000)		...	...	70
126 Smaller Towns (census populations 20,000—50,000)	...	...	...	61
London	...	...	...	67
Exeter	...	...	...	53

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality Rate in Exeter for the past ten years:—

Year.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
England and Wales ...	69	75	75	70	69	65	74	60	66	65
Exeter ...	60·72	59·405	74·1	68·5	60·0	69·04	53·2	49·7	56·7	53·6

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Cause.	Under 1 month	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total.
Measles	1	...	1
Bronchitis	1	...
Pneumonia	...	1	1	2	1	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Pre- mature Birth	...	30	3	1	...	...
Accidental Death	2	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	4	1	...	1	1
Total	...	35	5	6	3	2
						51

Excluding those who died during the first month, the deaths of whom were almost entirely due to prematurity, or accidents at birth, of the remaining 16 only 5 occurred amongst breast fed babies, and if evidence were needed this proves emphatically the greater value of breast feeding over artificial feeding, and it is noteworthy that of the total of 51 deaths only 5 occurred in infants who regularly attended the Infant Welfare Centres.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were three maternal deaths during the year, and the Maternal Mortality Rate for the City was 3.02 per thousand live and still births.

The three cases were subjected to the exhaustive enquiries suggested by the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health, and all three deaths were found to be unavoidable.

HOSPITALS.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Beds available.	Proportion used by residents outside area.	Management.
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Pinhoe	Early Tuberculous cases	7 male and 7 female	—	Public Health Cte. Staff— Medical: M.O.H. Nursing: Matron 1 Nurse
Tuberculosis Hospital	Whipton	Advanced Tuberculous cases	7 male and 7 female	—	See Isolation Hospital
Honeylands Tuberculosis Children's Sanatorium	Whipton	Tuberculosis in Children	10 male and 10 female	—	Public Health Cte. Staff— Medical: M.O.H. Nursing: Matron 2 Nurses
Pensions Ministry and Red Cross Pavilion for Tuberculosis	Whipton	Advanced Tuberculous cases	12 male	—	See Isolation Hospital
Isolation Hospital	Whipton	Infectious Disease cases	24 for Scarlet fever 14 Diphtheria 10 for Enteric Fever, & used at present for 14 Tuberculous cases 20 interchangeable as reqd. 8 observation cases	By agree'mt with 25 Local Authorities and other Bodies in the County of Devon, their cases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, which is capable of considerable expansion in times of necessity.	Public Health Committee. Staff— Medical : M.O.H. Nursing : Matron 1 Sister 2 Staff Nurses 2 Ast. Nurses 8 Probationers
Municipal Maternity Home, City Hospital	Heavitree Road	Maternity cases	6	--	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee Staff : See City Hospital,

HOSPITALS—CONTINUED.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Beds available.	Proportion used by residents outside area.	Management.
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital	Southernhay	General	Total beds 228. Children's beds 40	City cases 1565 From outside areas 1867	Voluntary
West of England Eye Infirmary	Magdalen Street	Eye cases	55, including 16 for children	83%	Voluntary
City Hospital	Heavitree Road	General—largely senility	100	—	Public Assistance Committee Staff— Medical : 1 (non-resident) Nursing : Matron 15 Nurses 8 Nurse Attns.
The Princess Elizabeth Devonian Orthopaedic Hospital	Buckerell Bore	Orthopaedic cases	48	City cases 14% From outside areas 86%	Voluntary
Gladstone Rd. Nursing Home.	Gladstone Road	Medical cases only	20	—	Public Assistance Committee Staff— Medical : Own Doctor Nursing (see City pital)

NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR :—

		Male.	Female.	Institution.
General Medical	...	50		Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
General Surgical	...	113		do. do.
Children	...	10	10	Honeylands Children's Sanatorium, Whipton
		40		Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
		12		City Hospital
Maternity	...	1	3	Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
		1	6	Municipal Maternity Home
Venereal Diseases	...	4		Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital jointly with Devon C.C.
		1	6	St. Mary's Home
Tuberculosis	...	7	1	Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Pinhoe
		19	1	Tuberculosis Hospital, Whipton
Chronic Sick	...	24		Ernsborough House—Home for Incurables
Mental	...	384		Exeter Mental Hospital
Mental Deficiency	...	12		City Hospital, also varying number of beds at Royal Western Counties Institution, Starcross
Orthopædic	...	—		As required at Orthopædic Hospital (deformities and surgical tuberculous children)
Ear, Nose and Throat		18		Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	—		As required at Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—		Treated, by arrangement, at Eye Infirmary

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED
MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND
HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Name.	Address.	Accommodation.
St. Olave's Maternity Home ...	32 Bartholomew Street, East ...	17 Beds for unmarried mothers
St Mary's Home ...	25 Mary Arches Street	6 Beds for female V.D.
St. Elizabeth's Home (Home of Refuge)	Melbourne House Holloway Street	6 Beds for girls in temporary difficulties, or from Police Court
Dr. Barnardo's Home for Girls ...	Feltrim, Topsham Road ...	55 Beds
St. Lawrence's Home for Waifs and Strays...	Polsloe Road ...	30 Beds

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases:—

One Motor Ambulance provided by the Council.
One Horse Ambulance for tuberculosis cases.

(b) For non-infectious and accidental cases:—

2 Motor Ambulances provided by St. John Ambulance Association. Council contributes £300 per annum.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Address.	When Held.	Arrangements for Medical Supervision.	Whether provided by the Council or not
Central Infant Welfare Centre	Alice Vlieland Infant Welfare Centre	Weekly on Tuesdays at 2.30	Dr. J. Smith, Asst. M.O.H.	Yes
Western Infant Welfare Centre	Exe Island Mission Hall	Weekly on Fridays at 2.30	Dr. J. Smith Asst. M.O.H.	Yes
Eastern Infant Welfare Centre (Heavitree)	Alice Vlieland Infant Welfare Centre	Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 2.30	Dr. P. H. Stirk M.O.H.	Yes
Eastern Infant Welfare Centre (St. Sidwell's)	Alice Vlieland Infant Welfare Centre	Fortnightly on Thursdays at 2.30	Do.	Yes
Impetigo School Clinic	5 West Southernhay	Daily at 4.30	S.M.O.	Yes
Ringworm School Clinic	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yes
Scabies School Clinic	Baths & Wash-houses, King St.	When required	Do.	Yes
Diseases of Ears and Eyes School Clinic	5 West Southernhay	Daily at 9.30 a.m.	Do.	Yes
Treatment Centre for Tonsils & Adenoids Operations	City Hospital	When required	Private Practitioner.	By agreement with the Public Assistance Committee
Treatment Centre for Errors of Refraction (including Squint) and other defects or disease of the eyes, not treated at Daily Clinic, 5 W. Southernhay	Eye Infirmary Magdalen St.	Mondays and Tuesdays at 10 a.m.	Eye Infirmary Staff	By agreement with the Eye Infirmary Committee
Tuberculosis Dispensary	1 West Southernhay	Daily from 9 to 5.30 (except Sats. 9 to 12.30)	Dr. G. B. Page, T.O.	Yes
Venereal Disease Clinic	Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	MEN. Mondays, 3 to 5 Fridays, 6 to 8 WOMEN. Fridays, 3 to 5	Dr. P. D. Warburton	Yes jointly with the Devon County Council
Cleansing Station	Baths & Wash-houses, King St.	When required	M.O.H.	Yes
Orthopædic Clinic	Providence Chapel Lecture Hall, Northernhay Street	Twice a month	Orthopædic Surgeon	In conjunction with Devon County Council
Ante-Natal Clinic	Alice Vlieland Infant Welfare Centre	Fortnightly on Mondays at 2.30 p.m.	Dr. J. Smith, Asst. M.O.H.	Yes

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

I am indebted to the Public Assistance Officer for the following information:—

1. Amount of Out-door Relief:—

Chargeable to City Council	£7388	0	0
Chargeable to other areas	£584	0	0

2. Number of persons in receipt of out relief:—

132 men
246 women
226 children

3. Inmates of the City Hospital:—

Number of admissions during the year	691
Number in Hospital 1.4.32	73
Number in Hospital 31.3.33	75

Children's Home:—

Number of admissions during the year	33
Number in Home 1.4.32	59
Number in Home 31.3.33	52

The above figures are in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1933.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL.

The Exeter and District Nursing Association provides Nurses who visit patients daily for nursing, dressings, etc., for which payment is required according to the means of the patient.

Trained Nurses from the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and private Institutions.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital provides Nurses for fever cases, as also do the private Institutions.

The Local Authority has now made arrangements with the Exeter District Nursing Association for nursing assistance when called in by the Council's Department, payment being made according to work done, at the rate of 1/3 per visit for Maternity cases and 1/- per visit for other cases.

MIDWIVES.

36 Midwives notified their intention of practising in the City, but it is rather misleading as many of them were connected with various Institutions who seem to change their staff very frequently, and therefore it must not be taken that there were 36 Midwives actually practising during the whole year; of these, 11 belonged either to the Exeter and District Nursing Association or St. Olave's Home; all were trained Midwives and certificated by the Central Midwives' Board, no Midwife practising by virtue of being in practice before the Act.

The conduct and work of the Midwives has on the whole been good. The rules of the Central Midwives' Board have been observed, and in only two or three instances has the attention of Midwives had to be drawn to minor faults in connection therewith.

One Midwife was struck off the Roll, after enquiry, by the Central Midwives' Board, for the character of her practice.

No Midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

LABORATORY WORK.

In suspected cases of Diphtheria no charge is made. All V.D. work is done without charge. The examination of swabs from Diphtheria contacts is only undertaken free if it is done after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health. Local Authorities are charged the actual cost of Laboratory work done for their patients whilst in the Exeter Isolation Hospital.

Pathological and Bacteriological work (V.D. only) is carried out for the Local Authority at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital by Dr. Robb; and Bacteriology (other than sputa examinations) is done partly by the City Analyst and partly by the Lister Institute. Sputa examinations are made by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

EXAMINATIONS AT V.D. DEPARTMENT.

For detection of Spirochetes .....	.....	.....	.....	6
For detection of Gonococci .....	.....	.....	.....	112
For Wassermann re-action .....	.....	.....	.....	230
Other examinations .....	.....	.....	.....	44

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

For Tuberculosis—

Sputum—Positive .....	.....	.....	.....	138
Negative .....	.....	.....	.....	353
Pleural Fluid—Negative .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Faeces—Positive .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Urine—Negative .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pus from skin abscess—Negative .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Empyema Pus—Negative .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Urethral Discharge—Negative .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vaginal Discharge—Negative .....	.....	.....	.....	1
			Total	499

For Enteric Fever—

Blood—Positive	.....	.....	.....	1
Negative	.....	.....	.....	2
			Total	..... 3

Faeces—

Negative	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
<hr/>					

For Cerebro-spinal Fever—

Negative	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
<hr/>					

For Diphtheria, for primary investigation—

Positive	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Negative	.....	.....	.....	.....	678
			Total	.....	719

For Diphtheria, investigation before discharge from isolation of cases treated at home—

Positive	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Negative	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
			Total	.....	—

For Diphtheria, investigation before discharge from Hospital—

Positive	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Negative	.....	.....	.....	.....	283
			Total	.....	313

Diphtheria Anti-toxin and Anti-Meningococcic Serum are issued from the Public Health Department, free in necessitous cases, Doctors being charged in others.

LOCAL ACTS, ORDERS, ETC.

Adopted—

- Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- P.H.A. (Amend.) Act, 1890.
- Museum and Gymnasium Act, 1891.
- Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.
- Public Library Acts.
- Baths and Washhouses Acts.
- P.H.A. (Amend.) Act, 1907 (all adopted 1909).
- P.H.A. 1925, Part II. (except Sections 20 and 34), and Parts III., IV., and V.
- Exeter Corporation Act, 1928.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

- Houses let in Lodgings, 1924.
- Public Abattoir, 1913 and 1925.
- Private Slaughterhouses, 1913.
- Removal of Snow and Keeping of Animals, 1892.
- Common Lodging Houses, 1902.
- Prohibiting the Admission into the Cattle Market of Animals Unfit for Food, 1911.
- Building Bye-laws, 1926.
- Offensive Trades, 1926.
- Nursing Homes, 1929.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The question of appropriation of the Hospital in connection with the Public Assistance Institution is receiving consideration but no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the AREA.**WATER.**

During the year the supply was amply maintained, and there was no anxiety as to shortage at any part of the year.

Difficulties have been experienced in sufficiently chlorinating the water without altering the taste. A new chlorinating plant is being installed, which it is hoped will overcome these difficulties.

The amount of diseases which are generally water-borne has been negligible.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Work on the installation of the new Sewage Works at Countess Weir, and of the new outfall sewage scheme, has progressed so well that it is hoped all will be in working order by the summer of 1933; a much needed improvement.

Owing to the rapid growth of houses near the City boundary, there are quite a number of small groups of houses which drain into cesspools, and in one area considerable complaints have arisen of nuisance from overflowing cesspits, and it is very unfortunate that owners of land intended to be laid out as building estates do not take steps to properly sewer it before building is commenced.

SANITARY INSPECTION of the AREA.**STATEMENT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.****HOUSES AND PREMISES.**

Number Inspected upon Complaint .....	.....	787
Number of Defective Yards Paved .....	.....	13
Number of Defective Eaves and Gutters Rectified .....	.....	11
Number of Walls, Floors and Ceilings Repaired .....	.....	34
Number of Roofs Repaired .....	.....	12
Number of Rooms Cleansed and Limewashed .....	.....	22

BATHS, LAVATORIES AND SINKS.

Number of Glazed Sanitary Sinks Provided .....	.....	18
Number of Waste Pipes Trapped	22

WORK IN PROGRESS.

Number of Visits made thereto	1855
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OVERCROWDING.

Number of Cases Abated	76
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DRAINS.

Number of Smoke Tests Made	107
Number of Water Tests Made	95
Number Laid or Re-laid or Repaired	46
Number Cleansed, Trapped and Ventilated .....	.....	.....	110
Number of Defective Bell and D Traps replaced by Stoneware Gullies .....	.....	.....	14
Number of Rainwater Pipes Disconnected .....	.....	.....	27

COURTS AND PASSAGES.

Number of Visits made thereto .....	.....	.....	92
Number Repaved .....	.....	.....	1
Number Limewashed .....	.....	.....	4

WATER CLOSETS.

Number of Additional W.C.'s Provided or Reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	16
Number Repaired, Ventilated, etc.	.....	.....	.....	30
Number of Soil Pipes Repaired, Ventilated or Reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	15
Number of Flushing Apparatus Improved	.....	.....	.....	12
Number Limewashed	.....	.....	.....	8

DUST RECEPTACLES (PORTABLE).

Number of Visits	.....	.....	.....	75
Number of New Dust Receptacles Provided	.....	.....	.....	70

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number of Visits to Public Abattoir	.....	.....	.....	423
Number of Visits made to Private Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	585
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	.....	.....	.....	4

BAKEHOUSES.

Number Inspected	.....	.....	.....	69
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	9

OUTWORKERS.

Number of Premises	141
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DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Inspections Made	437
Number of Contraventions of Acts, Orders and Byelaws dealt with	27

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Inspections Made	.....	.....	.....	230
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	.....	.....	.....	9

FOOD.

Number of Preparation and Storage Premises Visited	.....	.....	.....	490
Number of Defects Discovered and Remedied	.....	.....	.....	12

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

Number of Cases Abated 12

ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

Number of Removals 37

Number of Dung-Pits Provided or Re-modelled —

MEETINGS OF OWNERS.

Number of Interviews and Appointments Kept 74

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Enquiries and Visits Made to Male Defectives 197

RATS AND PESTS.

Enquiries and Visits 173

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

Number of Inspections 107

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories	56	1	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	92	—	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	3	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	151	1	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Rem- edied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*				
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Abstracts not affixed ...	—	—	—	—
Total	8	8	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES
SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK (1)	Instan- ces. (2)	Notices served. (3)	Prose- cutions. (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.	
Cleaning and washing	
Household linen	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	
Curtains and furniture hangings	
Furniture and Upholstery	
Electro-plate	
File making	
Brass and brass articles	
Fur pulling	
Cables and chains	
Anchors and grapnels	
Cart gear	
Locks, latches and keys	
Umbrellas, &c.	
Artificial flowers	
Nets, other than wire nets	
Tents	
Sacks	
Racquet and tennis balls	
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	
Brush making	
Pea picking	
Feather sorting	
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	
Stuffed toys	
Basket making	
Chocolates and sweetmeats	
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	
Textile weaving	
Leather bag making	
Total	Nil	Nil

HOUSING ACTS.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

In the early part of the year, a few complaints were received of a smoke nuisance from a brickworks, but investigation showed that the emissions were not nearly so bad as in previous years.

Further complaints were received with reference to the emission of grit from a laundry chimney that is situated in a residential district, and it was found that the occupier had again taken into use a small quantity of coal other than anthracite, and it was this fuel that caused the complaint which was well founded, the grit lodging upon the window sills, and entering the house through open windows, being considerable.

As soon as the cheaper coal was exhausted, the complaints ceased. The occupier has promised to continue the use of anthracite.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

These houses were regularly inspected during the year; the general cleansing rules were observed, and repairs carried out where found to be necessary.

In no instance was it necessary to take proceedings under the Bye-laws.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There has been no change, other than in the matter of fish friers, in the number and situation of these works.

They comprise:—

Tanner	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fat Boiler, Soap Maker, Cattle Feeding Stuffs, and Artificial Manure Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bone and Fat Boiler	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gut Scraper	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fish Friers	.....	.....	.....	.....	29

Complaints were again numerous from the St. Thomas area during the very hot part of the year, and everything possible was done to prevent the objectionable smells that undoubtedly did arise at times. As a result of these complaints, and owing to very strong pressure from the Department, a general improvement has been carried out at the largest of these works, and as at the time of writing a large amount of fish offal collected at Brixham has been diverted to other works, it can reasonably be expected that the improvements effected will be maintained.

The premises have been thoroughly overhauled, a large amount of paving has been carried out, and the conditions there generally are so improved that, failing mechanical breakdown, there should be no serious nuisance arising therefrom in future.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitation of the Schools generally has been maintained in good condition, and in only one instance was it necessary to call the attention of the Managers to improper cleansing of the sanitary conveniences.

HOUSING.

(a) *Statistics.*1. *Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:—*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made .....	.....	.....	.....	1024
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made .....	.....	.....	.....	237
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	.....	.....	.....	68
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	.....	.....	.....	956

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	952
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*

A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	.....	.....	4
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By Owners .....	.....	.....	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	.....	.....	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	.....	.....	.....	11
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By Owners .....	.....	.....	.....	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	.....	.....	.....	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	.....	68
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	.....	45

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	.....	.....	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	.....	.....	2

E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	.....	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By Owners .....	.....	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	.....	—

(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close —

F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit	.....	—
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	—
(4) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.....	15

SLUM CLEARANCE.

A further Section of No. 4 Area was Represented and an Enquiry held by the Ministry of Health.

At the end of the year the decision of the Ministry was still awaited.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The percentage of adulterated samples, 12.1%, is rather higher than that of the previous year, when it was 8.3 per cent.

The adulterations were either fat deficiency, or added water, and are reported upon under the heading "Food Adulteration Act."

At the end of 1932 there were on the register:—

Cowkeepers .....	.....	.....	25
Wholesale Purveyors .....	.....	.....	175
Retail Purveyors .....	.....	.....	185

The cowkeepers' premises in the City were visited quarterly by the Veterinary Officer, and at irregular times by the Inspectors.

Generally, the premises were found to be kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness, and such contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Orders as were found were promptly dealt with by informal Notice, and immediately complied with.

Under the Tuberculosis (Cattle) Order, 1925, two cases showing clinical signs of Tuberculosis were dealt with, and these, upon post-mortem examination, were found to be affected with advanced Tuberculosis.

The number of samples of milk sent to the Clinical Research Association for examination for the existence of tubercle was 20, and all were reported upon as free from infection. The examinations were conducted by animal experiment.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The number of samples of Certified Milk obtained under the above Order was 14, particulars of which are here set out:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Count in 1 c.c.</i>	<i>Presence of B. Coli.</i>
18-2-32	950	Not found.
30-3-32	2,600	„
14-4-32	5,700	„
16-6-32	2,000	„
12-7-32	4,300	„
11-8-32	1,670	„
25-8-32	730	„
14-9-32	2,050	„
28-9-32	8,700	„
21-10-32	5,900	„
9-11-32	370	„
23-11-32	1,420	„
8-12-32	1,480	„
„	210	„

As the maximum count for Certified Milk is 30,000 it will be seen from the above figures that the supply of Certified Milk has been maintained in a high state of purity.

Of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
18-2-32	600	Not found
"	500	"
30-3-32	110,000	"
14-4-32	3,000	"
"	2,000	"
16-6-32	1,820	"
"	24,000	"
12-7-32	1,046,000	"
11-8-32	850	"
25-8-32	350	"
14-9-32	480	"
28-9-32	370	"
21-10-32	1,560	"

The maximum count for Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk is 200,000 colonies per c.c. and no B. Coli in 1/100th c.c.

It will be seen that one of the above failed to reach the required standard of cleanliness. It was investigated and subsequent samples shewed that the correct action had been taken.

Of Grade "A" Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
18-2-32	4,000	Not found
30-3-32	7,000	"
14-4-32	4,500	Present 1/10th
16-6-32	3,520,000	Present 1/100th
12-7-32	2,500	Not found.
8-12-32	1,210	"

The maximum count for Grade "A" Milk is total colonies per c.c. 200,000, and B. Coli absent in 1/100th.

In the case above which exceeded the count, investigation by the County Authorities disclosed the fact that at the time the sample was taken a sewer passing through the premises had choked and overflowed, and was possibly responsible for the contamination.

Of Pasteurized Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
18-2-32	500	Not found
30-3-32	800	„
„	2,000	„
14-4-32	100	„
16-6-32	2,000	„
„	600,000	Present 1 c.c.
12-7-32	250,000	Not found
„	Not countable	„
8-12-32	100	„

Following the three adverse reports in the above list, careful investigation was made into the circumstances. The open cooler was thought to be responsible, and the firm concerned immediately installed a new closable cooler which is cleansed by steam jets and since its installation results have been very satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

At the end of 1932, the number of persons on the register who dealt in Ice Cream was 118.

As before, in no case was registration accepted until the premises had been inspected and approved. These premises were regularly inspected and generally were well conducted.

There is still no standard laid down by Parliament as to the constitution of Ice Cream, and as the consumption of Ice Cream appears to grow, it would appear that a standard which definitely lays down the materials of which Ice Cream must be made, is considerably overdue.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year was 33,719, as against 26,003 the previous year, the total amount of fees being earned as tolls being £1,393-3-10. There was, however, much congestion during the busy hours of slaughtering, especially in the pig-killing department.

As time goes on these premises become less satisfactory, but the fact that the provision of new premises is under consideration is very encouraging, and it is to be hoped that an entirely new and up-to-date building will materialise ere long.

Eleven private slaughterhouses in the City (8 registered and 3 licensed) were regularly visited on killing days. These premises are very well conducted, and in no case was it necessary to make seizures, all unsound or unsatisfactory conditions being immediately reported by the occupiers.

The surrenders of diseased meat were:—

At the Abattoirs .....	.....	1,593
Private Slaughterhouses, Shops, etc.	.....	238
Magisterial Orders obtained .....	.....	3

and the following tables show the number of cattle dealt with, and gives particulars of the diseased conditions found:—

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND THE FEES EARNED DURING
THE FINANCIAL YEAR, 1-4-32 to 31-3-33.

ANIMALS.	Number slaughtered.	Fees earned for slaughter.		Lairage No. of days.	Fees earned for lairage.	Storage. No. of days.	Fees earned for storage.	Total fees earned.
		£	s.					
Cattle	4069	406	18	0	2970	49	10	£2 17 7
Calves	2621	87	7	4	5	10	9 10	45 9 5 7
Sheep	15308	255	2	8	545	2	5	—
Pigs @ 1/-	11630	581	10	0	89	14	10	87 18 0
,, @ 2/6	43	5	7	6	—	—	—	—
Deers	48	16	0	—	—	—	—	257 8 1
Total	33,719	£1,337	1	6	3,609	£52 11	1	£3 11 3
						312		£1,393 3 10

Amount received from the sale of Cartridges, £31 15s. 11d.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

Slaughtering tolls, including lairage for two days.		Lairage tolls per day, after expiration of second day.		Storage tolls per day, after expiration of second day.	
For every Bull, Bullock, Cow or Heifer	...	2	0	4d.	3d.
For every Calf	...	...	8	2d.	2d.
For every Pig	...	...	1	0	2d.
For every Sow or Boar over 14 score	...	...	2	6	2d.
For every Sheep or Lamb	...		4		1d.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

1932.

WHOLE CARCASSES SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON
ACCOUNT OF GENERALIZED TUBERCULOSIS.

Description.	Number of Animals.	WEIGHTS.											
		CARCASES.				ORGANS & OFFAL.				TOTALS.			
		T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.
Cows	11	2	12	2	6		17	3	8	3	10	1	14
Heifers	12	2	11	1	22		14	2	3	3	5	3	25
Steers	5	1	6	3	24		8	0	12	1	15	0	8
Calves	2			3	24			1	18		1	1	14
Pigs	26	1	6	1	16		3	3	10	1	10	0	26
Totals	56	7	18	1	8	2	4	2	23	10	3	0	3

PARTS OF CARCASSES, OFFAL, ETC., SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF LOCALIZED TUBERCULOSIS

Description.	Number of Animals.	WEIGHTS.											
		MEAT.				ORGANS & OFFAL.				TOTALS.			
		T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.
*Bovines	103	6	3	26		1	9	2	15	1	16	2	13
†Calves	2		1	16				1	10		2	2	26
Pigs	525	12	1	24		2	18	0	9	3	10	2	5
Totals	630	19	3	10		4	8	0	6	5	7	3	16

*Includes 26 bullocks' heads.

†Includes 1 calf's head.

WHOLE CARCASSES SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASES OR CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Description.	Number of whole carcasses seized or surrendered.	Abscesses, Tumours, &c.				Anæmia	Distomatosis	Decomposed, etc.	Damaged, etc.	Dropical.	Emaciated, wet, etc.	Fevered.	Hydremia	Inflammation	Jaundice.	Johnines Disease	Morbund	Joint III	Pleurisy	Unborn	Physical	Quarter evil	Peritonitis	Red Water	Rheumatism	Septic Mastitis	Septicemia	Septic Metritis	Swine Fever	Swine Pneumonia	Ticketts	Swine Erysipelas	Weight, including Offal, etc.	Lbs.
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.																													
Bulls	2																																	
Cows ...	8																																	
Heifers	1																																	
Calves	12																																	
Sheep	82	2	1	34	3	3	8	1	6	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Lambs	21																																	
Pigs ...	18																																	
Total	144	2	1	34	6	2	9	14	3	8	4	3	2	25	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	9	1	2	1	3	7	7	0	2			

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs	Lbs.
Whole carcases including offals on account of Generalised Tuberculosis	10	3	0	3
Parts of carcases and offals, etc., on account of Localised Tuberculosis ...	5	7	3	16
Whole carcases including offals on account of diseases or conditions other than Tuberculosis ...	7	7	0	2
Parts of carcases and offals, etc., on account of Local affections ...	7	18	2	15
Imported Meat ...		8	0	26
Other Foods ...	11	1	1	12
 Total weight of Meat and other Foods seized or surrendered ...	42	6	0	18

PARTS OF CARCASSES, OFFAL, ETC., SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF MINOR DISEASES AND CONDITIONS (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS), SUCH AS RHEUMATISM, DAMAGED, PLEURISY, PARASITES, ETC.

	Weight.											
	Meat.				Offal and Organs.				Total.			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Beef	6	0	2		5	4	1	9	5	10	1	11
Mutton and Lamb	6	1	14		1	2	0	0	1	8	1	14
Pork	1	1	3		17	0	22		18	1	25	
Veal		1	21		1	0	0		1	1	21	
 Total ...	14	0	12		7	4	2	3	7	18	2	15

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTED MEAT SEIZED OR SURRENDERED, INCLUDING ORGANS, OFFAL, ETC.

Description.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs..
Beef	7	1	23	
Mutton		3	3	
Veal				
Total ...	8	0	26	

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

Particulars.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cooked Beef			1	24½
Cooked Ham				5½
Ducks			3	4
Fowls				13
Fish	10	11	1	4
Potatoes		8	1	16
Rabbits				3
Turkeys				26
Totals	11	1	1	12

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED, SHOWING WEIGHT MONTHLY.

Month.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January	4 9 1 6
February	4 0 0 25
March	3 8 3 10
April	2 8 0 16
May	3 5 0 15
June	3 0 1 20
July	3 10 2 13
August	4 0 0 17
September	2 18 3 20
October	5 18 2 22
November	3 4 0 8
December	2 1 2 14
Total	42 6 0	18

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, AND ORDERS
MADE THEREUNDER.

Four prosecutions were taken under the above Act and Orders which resulted as follows:—

For exposing imported apples for sale while not being properly labelled with the country of origin, a fine of £1-1-0 and costs was inflicted; and for exposing imported tomatoes for sale while not being properly labelled, three dealers were convicted and fined —in one case 5s., in another 5s., and in another 10s.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

A builder was prosecuted for failing to report the repair and alteration of drains in a private house, and he was fined £1-0-0 and costs.

EXETER CORPORATION ACT, 1928.

Under the provisions of this Act which relate to the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream, two persons were prosecuted for manufacturing Ice Cream upon unsatisfactory premises, while neither they nor the premises were registered, and were each fined £1-0-0 and costs.

FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

Legal Proceedings were taken in respect of two samples of milk that were adulterated with fifteen per cent. and nine per cent. of added water respectively. The latter sample was taken from a shopkeeper in the City, and following the usual practice, a sample was taken from the wholesaler, which proved to contain 15 per cent. of added water.

In the proceedings which followed, the case of Hunt v. Richardson was raised, and the Magistrates dismissed the case, and in consequence of this the case against the retailer was not pressed, and was dismissed.

BAKEHOUSES.

These were regularly inspected, and in all, nine Notices were served on the occupiers for contraventions of the Regulations as to Bakehouses. All of the Notices were immediately complied with.

FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

Article.	Examined.		Adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal	Formal.	Informal
New Milk ...	66	...	8	...
Scald Milk ...	3	...	1	...
Butter ...	...	50	...	...
Jam ...	...	24	...	...
Hardbake Sweets ...	...	1	...	...
Ice Cream ...	...	21	...	...
Mineral Water ...	...	1	...	...
Baking Powder ...	...	11	...	...
Ginger Wine ...	6	...	...	...
Orange Wine ...	6	...	...	...
Ground Ginger ...	...	12	...	...
Raisin Wine ...	4	...	...	...
Orange Quinine ...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	87	120	9	...

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN
FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

All of the articles in the foregoing list were examined for preservatives and in no case was any found.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

With the exception of Chicken Pox and Scarlet Fever, the incidence of Infectious Disease has been considerably less than in the previous year.

The arrangements for isolation and disinfection remain the same as in former years. The Isolation Hospital proved sufficient for all calls upon it. The disinfection of houses and articles is carried out by fumigation or spraying, and steam disinfection.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

The Cleansing Station used by the School Authorities is available for use under the Cleansing of Persons Act, and also for the treatment of itch; clothing and bedding being dealt with at the Central Depôt by steam disinfection.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox occurred in the City.

There were several notifications received from Ports, of contacts on ships on which Smallpox had occurred, visiting the City. These contacts were kept under observation during the requisite period.

No primary or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Smallpox Regulations, 1917, all cases being referred to the Public Vaccinator.

The accommodation for Smallpox patients is referred to under the heading "Smallpox Hospital" on page 81.

VACCINATION.

This work was taken over by the Public Health Dept. on 1.4.30 and Mr. E. S. Howells appointed Vaccination Officer for the whole of the City.

The latest statistics are for the year 1931 and are as follows:—

Births registered	.....	.....	1070
Vaccinated	.....	.....	509
Insusceptible	.....	.....	4
Statutory Declarations received	.....	.....	486
Died unvaccinated	.....	.....	45
Postponed	.....	.....	3
Removed to other Districts	.....	.....	16
Removed to places unknown	.....	.....	2
Unaccounted for	.....	.....	5
			1070

It will be noted that 46.6% of the Infants were vaccinated, which is 3.6% below that of the previous year.

The partially protected condition of the population cannot be considered as satisfactory.

Legal proceedings were taken in one case and a fine of 10s. imposed.

SCARLET FEVER.

51 cases were notified, 47 being removed to the Isolation Hospital, against 29 notified in the year 1931.

The cases were distributed throughout the City with no special incidence in the area or the school, and no deaths were attributable to the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

28 cases of Diphtheria were notified, all being removed to the Isolation Hospital, against 130 notified in the year 1931.

There were no deaths.

ENTERIC FEVER.

3 cases of Enteric Fever were notified, 1 case being removed to the Isolation Hospital.

There were no deaths due to this disease.

In two cases the disease was contracted outside the City and in the third case the origin could not, with certainty, be placed.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

8 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, and all were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital. Two cases came from the administrative County of Devon.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

All cases in women whose temperature, within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage, is 100.48 Fahrenheit (38.8 Centigrade) or more and has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period, are notifiable under this head.

17 of these cases were notified during the year, 14 cases were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital; 8 cases came from the Administrative County of Devon, and were diagnosed and notified on admission to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital; and the remainder were City cases.

PNEUMONIA.

61 cases were notified, and 12 ended fatally. 36 cases were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

All cases are visited and enquiries made as to the economic conditions and the nursing of the patients, and where necessary the economic conditions are relieved and nursing assistance afforded.

ERYSIPelas.

18 cases were notified, 6 of them being treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and 2 at the City Isolation Hospital.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

2 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year. One came from the County and both cases were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital. The City case proved fatal.

DYSENTERY.

2 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year. Both came from the County and were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

MALARIA.

No cases of Malaria were notified during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

No cases notified during the year.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

4 cases notified and all treated by the Orthopaedic Authorities.

CHICKEN POX.

498 cases of Chicken Pox were notified during the year.

MEASLES.

In the absence of Notification, only a limited number of these cases occurring come to my knowledge, mainly through co-operation with the Head Teachers of the Schools. The number of cases is incomplete but 323 are known to have occurred, mostly in the months of January, February and March and there were 5 deaths from this disease. The number of cases was probably much in excess of 323.

DIARRHOEA.

There were 2 deaths certified as due to the above, both being adults. Posters pointing out precautions to be taken, safeguarding of milk, etc., in the homes, were exhibited in various parts of the City, and distributed by means of handbills.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the absence of notification, it is impossible to give even an approximate number of cases of these diseases, but it may be said that Mumps, Influenza and Whooping Cough were all below the average. Eleven deaths were attributed to Influenza and no deaths to Mumps or Whooping Cough.

CANCER.

Table of deaths from Cancer for the past ten years.

Year.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	
Deaths	...	108	91	99	96	85	84	110	82	96	116

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE	Cases Notified.										Deaths.												
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup)	1	1	1	9	6	3	7					28	28										
Scarlet Fever	4	2	2	19	10	6	7	1	51	47										
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)			1	1	1	1			3	1										
†Puerperal Fever				1	6	1			8											
†Puerperal Pyrexia				3	10	4			17											
Pneumonia	2	1	1	1	9	5	7	10	9	11	5	61	2	1							
Erysipelas	1				2	2	3	8	2		18	2									
Acute Poliomyelitis		1	1	3					4											
Chicken Pox	9	8	16	22	47	28	6	84	16	8	1	1	498								
Cerebro-spinal Fever										2			2								
Dysentery										1	1			2							
Undulant Fever													1								

* Deaths from cases notified and not total number of deaths.

† Some of these cases were admitted to the Local General Hospital from the County Area for diagnosis and notified by the Hospital authorities.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total of Tuberculosis notifications received in 1932 was 114. In 1921 the number received was 209. Of the 114 cases notified 24 were of Surgical Tuberculosis, and 90 pulmonary cases.

The total deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 53.

The total number of tuberculous cases in the City is 518.

AGE-PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2
5	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	1
10	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
15	4	2	—	4	1	4	1	—
20	3	13	2	—	4	—	1	—
25	9	16	—	6	1	7	1	1
35	7	2	1	1	6	3	—	—
45	8	6	—	1	7	2	—	1
55	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	1
65 and upwards	2	3	—	—	2	2	—	—
Totals ...	42	48	5	19	24	19	4	6
					53			

The above Table shows the Notifications received during the year, also the deaths. The total number of Notifications received was 129. 15 of these were duplicates, and are therefore excluded from the above Table, and 17 were imported cases.

The number of notifications of tuberculosis received annually is undoubtedly swelled by inward transfers and incomers. Many of these persons come to the south-west of England on account of its reputed climatic advantages, and in order that they may earn a living tend to gravitate to the larger centres including Exeter. This increases the cost of treatment and makes it difficult to estimate the number of institutional beds required.

The number of "imported" cases during 1931 was 20.5% and in 1932 21.1% of the total notifications. Taking the years 1931 and 1932 together there were 51 tuberculous incomers reported to the Public Health Department against 21 such cases leaving Exeter.

Included in the deaths are 6 cases of which no Notification was received prior to the death certificate. In two of these cases the disease was only discovered at *post mortem*; in two cases the diagnosis was made very shortly before death; in one case the medical attendant thought it had already been notified by another doctor and one case was an "inward" transfer.

No action was taken under either Sec. 62 Public Health Act, 1925 (Segregation of persons suffering from an advanced stage of the disease) or Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (Power to prevent Tuberculous persons engaging in the Milk Trade).

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

Up to the end of the year, 147 X-Ray examinations had been made (16 for screen only).

The following Table shows the number of Notifications received during the last ten years:—

1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total.
130	133	124	128	127	134	101	96	115	114	1202

The following Table shows the deaths from Tuberculosis for the last ten years:—

Disease.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	46	59	58	55	53	39	45	48	48	43	494
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	14	14	10	12	11	12	9	10	10	107
Total ...	51	73	72	65	65	50	57	57	58	53	601

And the following the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the last ten years:—

Year.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	46	59	58	55	53	39	45	48	48	43
Death Rate per 1000 ...	.763	.9807	.969	.911	.87	.63	.73	.78	.74	.69

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the number of non-pulmonary cases notified during the last ten years:—

1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total.
20	16	23	24	18	35	16	21	28	24	225

There are, at present, 109 non-pulmonary cases on the Register, classified as follows:—

Bones and Joints	.....	.....	.....	37
Abdominal	.....	.....	.....	11
Other Organs	.....	.....	.....	7
Glands	.....	.....	.....	54

The 24 new 1932 cases, included in the above, were classified as follows:—

Bones and Joints	.....	.....	.....	7
Abdominal	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Organs	.....	.....	.....	5
Glands	.....	.....	.....	11

Orthopaedic cases under 16 years of age are sent to the Princess Elizabeth Hospital conducted by the Devonian Association for Cripples' Aid. Adults continue to be treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital as heretofore.

We had altogether at the end of the year 518 cases of notified tuberculous disease in the City; 409 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 109 Non-Pulmonary. Of these 518 cases, 277 were attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary, either for observation or treatment, and 47 were in Institutions.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year, 15 cases suffering from the following conditions:

T.B. Spine	.....	.....	.....	6
T.B. Knee	.....	.....	.....	4
T.B. Hip	.....	.....	.....	3
T.B. Elbow	.....	.....	.....	1
T.B. Pelvis	.....	.....	.....	1
				—
				15
				—

were dealt with as follows: 4 were in Hospital on 1.1.32 and 2 were admitted during the year. The disease in 2 of these cases is improving, but they are still in-patients: in the other 4 cases the patients are attending the Clinic for observation. Of the remaining 9 patients four attend the Clinic for treatment; three are waiting admission to Hospital and two died during the year.

Cost of treatment:—In-patient £334-13-2, out-patient £30-0-0. Of these sums £27-17-2 and £3-16-3 were received from patients.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

At the Tuberculosis Dispensary extra nourishment has been granted to various patients and the total cost of same for the financial year 1932-33 was £29-16-4.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The accommodation for the treatment of early cases at the Pinhoe Sanatorium (14 beds) remains the same, as also does that at the Isolation Hospital, where there are two Wards, one (7 male and 7 female beds) for the accommodation of general cases, and the other known as the Red Cross Pavilion (12 beds) for ex-service men.

Honeylands Children's Sanatorium, Whipton, was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st July, 1924. The figures for 1932 are appended:—

Remaining under treatment 1/1/32.			Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.						Remaining under treatment 31/12/32				
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	Males.			Females.			M	F	TOTAL		
						Quiescent	Benefitted	Not Tuberculous	Parent's Request	Quiescent	Benefitted	Parent's Request.	Total			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	9	17	13	8	21	6	2	2	2	7	—	1	20	9	9	18

The children are medically attended by myself. I visit the Institution twice weekly and at other times when necessary. It is customary to tuberculin test the children unless this has been done already at the Dispensary.

The average stay of patients in the Institution has been 47 weeks.

In addition to the physical improvement, which is very considerable in these children, in the opinion of the Teacher they also benefit greatly educationally. Most of these

children, owing to their physical condition, are more backward than the ordinary child, but thanks to their improved health and hygienic conditions under which they live, and the more individual attention they are able to receive, they leave the Sanatorium School, in most cases, fit for a higher standard than that on their admission, improvement in their response and brightness being most marked.

The following Table gives details of patients treated at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Pinhoe:—

Remaining under treatment 1/1/32.			Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.						Remaining under treatment 31/12/32		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	Males.			Females.			M	F	TOTAL
5	3	8	6	8	14	6	1	7	7	2	17	3	2	5
						Quiescent.	Benefitted.	Transferred to Hospital.	Quiescent.	Not Quiescent.	Total.			

As a Sanatorium, this Institution cannot be considered as entirely satisfactory, and it was only temporarily approved of by the Ministry of Health. On account of its small size it is expensive to run and it would be better to send this class of case to a larger institution having all the usual modern facilities.

Table showing details of the cases treated at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Whipton, which is for cases requiring open air Hospital treatment rather than ordinary Sanatorium routine, during 1932:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1932.			Admitted during the year.			Discharged during the year.			Deaths during the Year.			Remaining under treatment 31st Dec. 1932.		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
—	6	6	13	21	34	10	13	23	3	5	8	—	9	9

Modern treatment is available at Whipton Hospital including artificial pneumothorax, phrenic avulsion and sanocrysin. Hitherto it has been found convenient to carry out pneumothorax refills at the hospital rather than at the dispensary.

Table showing details of cases treated at the Red Cross Pavilion, Whipton, which is for ex-soldiers and sailors in the advanced stage of the disease, during the year 1932:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1932.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec., 1932.
12	20	15	6	11

The Red Cross Pavilion was originally erected for ex-soldiers and sailors by the Ministry of Pensions and the Red Cross Society, but the number of ex-soldiers and sailors is now insufficient to fill it, and the numbers are made up by civilian patients.

In 1933 it becomes the absolute property of the Council: at the same time it being understood that ex-service men are to receive preference in admission.

Table showing details of cases treated in other Institutions during 1932:—

Institution.	Remaining under treatment on 1-1-32.	Admitted during Year.	Discharged during Year.	Died.	Remaining under treatment on 31-12-32.
The Princess Elizabeth Devonian Orthopædic Hospital, Buckerell Bore ...	4	4	6	—	2
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital ... (cases for whom the Public Health Committee have accepted financial responsibility.)	4	28	29	—	3
Total ...	8	32	35	—	5

All cases undergoing Institutional treatment are considered from the point of view of their ability to pay part or the whole of the cost of treatment, and in very few cases is it found possible to recover anything in this regard. In the case of patients at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital this recovery is left in the hands of the Hospital authorities, who charge the Council £2 7s. 3d. per week, less the amount the patient is able to pay.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following particulars are given of cases under supervision at the Dispensary by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. G. B. Page.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts:)												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	32	39	1	1	2	8	3	5	34	47	4	6
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	8	5
B.—Contacts examined during the year:												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	...	1	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	5
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	25	24
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:												
(a) Recovered	3	4	7	9	...	2	...	...	3	6	7	9
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	35	37	35
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	118	74	29	25	9	17	14	21	127	91	43	46
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	8	2

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (continued).

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1932	...	325	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) various Institutions	...	246
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharged under Head 3 in previous years	...	10	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	...	362
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	...	47	10. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	198 (Total 499)	147
4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	...	32	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b)	1	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	...	2030	12. Number of T.B. plus cases on Dispensary Register on the 31st Dec.	...	90
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st. Dec.		10			
7. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners (a) Personal	...	26			
(b) Other	...	86			

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital (with the approval of the Ministry of Health) jointly by the Devon County Council and the Council of the City of Exeter, for the treatment of these diseases at a special department of the Hospital.

The hours of attendance are as follows:—

Men Mondays, 3 to 5 p.m., and Fridays, 6 to 8 p.m.

Women Fridays, 3 to 5 p.m.

If in-patient treatment is necessary, special beds are available in the Hospital.

Unmarried female patients are admitted to St. Mary's Home, by arrangement with the authorities of the Home, for in-patient treatment by the Surgeon in charge of the Clinic.

The following particulars have been obtained from the Venereal Disease Department:—

The following figures relate to the City only. Number of cases dealt with during the year at, or in connection with, the out-patient clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from:—

(a) Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	22
(b) Soft Chancre	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Gonorrhoea	.....	.....	.....	57
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	.....	.....	.....	29
				—
				108
				—

Total attendances of cases during the year at the out-patient clinic 2222

Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment during the year 84

Examination of pathological material—

For detection of Spirochetes	.....	.....	6
For detection of Gonococci	.....	.....	112
For Wassermann Re-action	.....	.....	230
Other examinations	.....	.....	44

The City's share of the expenses for the year amounted to £677-7-2.

The following figures apply to the entire department and are not given separately for the City and County:—

Number of cases who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic—	
Before completing a course of treatment	74
Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment or to care of private practitioners	17
Number of cases discharged from out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation	110
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	34
Number of cases who, on 31-12-32, were under treatment or observation	134
	369

The total number of cases under treatment at the end of the year showed an increase of 9.

It is regrettable to notice that so large a number of cases fail to complete treatment, but this does not necessarily mean that they are infectious at the time they cease treatment but they themselves would be liable to be infected by the later manifestations of the disease which are so serious to the individual in their effect.

Attendances are not limited to Clinic hours but patients attend on other days and hours for interim treatment.

Notices are exhibited in all the Public Conveniences, setting out the facilities available for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. Judging from the number of enquiries one has had originating from these notices, they are undoubtedly doing a good and valuable work.

On the commencement of work at the Clinic all the Medical Practitioners were informed of the arrangements for diagnosis, treatment and consultation by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre. Every new Medical Practitioner is also informed. Seven Medical Practitioners

in the City were supplied with free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds, and the number of doses of these compounds supplied to Medical Practitioners by the Council was 76.

The number of pathological specimens examined for Medical Practitioners is as follows:—

For detection of Spirochetes	.....	.....	—
For detection of Gonococci	.....	.....	31
For Wassermann Re-action	.....	.....	152
Other examinations	.....	.....	44

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

On the 31st December, 1932, there were 118 foster children in the City, and the number of foster-mothers registered was 96. The Health Visitors paid 585 visits to these foster-mothers during the year. It was found in some cases that the home surroundings were unsuitable, and improved home conditions were obtained for these; in others the foster-mothers had too many children and this overcrowding has also been dealt with. In some cases the foster-mother was unsatisfactory and in these cases they were made to give up the children. In two cases legal proceedings had to be taken. In one case the child was removed out of the care of the foster-mother and in the other case the foster-mother was fined for not giving the required notice.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

Report on Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic for the Year 1932.

Report by Dr. J. SMITH, Medical Officer in Charge.

The Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic was opened in June, 1931, at the Alice Vlieland Infant Welfare Centre, Bull Meadow Road, and fortnightly sessions have been continued during 1932, the work being carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, with the help of the Health Visitors who take duty in rotation.

22 sessions were held, 76 mothers attending these, with a total number of 139 attendances. Of these, 72 were ante-natal and 4 post-natal cases. 7 of the mothers had already attended during 1931 and 69 new names were added to the register during 1932. Of these 69 new cases, 22 were referred to the Clinic by the Doctors at the Welfare Centres, 27 by the Health Visitors, 7 by midwives, 2 by private practitioners and 11 miscellaneous (i.e., by other mothers attending the Clinic and by the office staff in cases already sanctioned by the Committee for the Maternity Home).

There were during the year, 31 applications for admission to the City Maternity Home and all the cases, awaiting admission there, attended the Clinic as often as required by the Medical Officer, this being a condition of their admission, since no ante-natal work is undertaken by the staff of the Maternity Home.

It was found necessary to advise 40 cases to obtain dental treatment but not all of them realised the importance of following the advice offered, a small proportion refusing treatment altogether and some delaying treatment until after their confinements.

There was 1 case of serious contracted pelvis referred to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital for Cesarian Section and a less serious case sent for advice only.

3 cases were referred to the Eye Infirmary for treatment and 2 cases were seen at the Venereal Diseases Clinic. 1 post-natal case was referred to the Birth Control Clinic.

Every mother attending the Clinic, after a careful history of previous health and pregnancies has been taken and a full examination has been made, is given detailed advice regarding her pregnancy. Minor ailments and discomforts are treated, including the provision of bandages for those patients suffering from varicose veins. In this way, the more serious ailments of pregnancy and difficulties at the confinements can be to a large extent prevented.

Reports were sent to the Matron of the Maternity Home regarding cases to be admitted there and to midwives and others referring cases to the Clinic.

The provision of the City Maternity Home has been much appreciated by mothers whose means are small and also by those whose home conditions are such as to make arrangements for a confinement almost impossible or detrimental to the well-being of mother or child. The mothers who have been in the Home speak highly of the care and treatment which they receive there.

The Ante-Natal Clinic, formerly carried on by the Exeter District Nursing Association, is still continued for the mothers whom they attend, and 328 mothers attended during the year.

BIRTH CONTROL.

Since the Local Authority has referred cases in which it is desirable that Birth Control should be practised in the interests of the health of the mother, to the Birth Control Clinic carried on by the Exeter and District Women's Welfare Association, 16 cases have been sent from the Infant Welfare Centres.

Of these cases, 3 failed to attend, and one has since left Exeter. Of the remaining 12 cases, 25% have since become pregnant, owing, in one case, to failure of the apparatus supplied, and in the others, to the preventive methods taught not having been practised; two are not practising the methods suggested, and the remaining seven cases are carrying out the instructions with satisfactory results.

BIRTHS.

1,075 notifications of live births were received during the year. 89.5 of the notifications were made by Midwives and 10.5 by Medical Practitioners or relatives.

In 297 instances the Midwives summoned medical help, which indicates the thorough manner in which the Midwives are doing their work, while 44 other notifications in connection with still-births, artificial feeding, etc., were received from Midwives.

The amount paid by the Local Authority to Doctors under the Midwives' Act was £262 7s. 6d., of which £121 14s. 3d. was received back in part payment.

The conditions for which the Midwives summoned medical aid were as follows:—

Ruptured Perineum .....	.....	.....	62
Prolonged Labour .....	.....	.....	62
Abnormal Presentation .....	.....	.....	27
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage .....	.....	.....	9
Post-Partum Haemorrhage .....	.....	.....	7
Premature Labour .....	.....	.....	3
Adherent Placenta .....	.....	.....	4
Stillbirth .....	.....	.....	3
Albuminuria .....	.....	.....	16
Miscarriage .....	.....	.....	10
Rise of Temperature .....	.....	.....	15
Unsatisfactory Condition of Mother .....	.....	.....	51
Unsatisfactory Condition of Baby .....	.....	.....	28

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births which occurred during the year was 57, 15 came from the County, 1 was an "inward" transfer, and of the remaining 41, 22 were attended by midwives and 19 by Doctors.

Of the 41 still-births—

- 7 were macerated, showing they died at some period anterior to the birth, and of this number—
- 2 were due to Ante-Partum Haemorrhage.
- 2 were due to bad general Health and poor physique of mother.
- 1 was due to want of attention at birth.
- 1 was due to twin birth.

There was 1 case in which no cause could be assigned.

Of the non-macerated infants, i.e., those who had not died previous to the time of birth—

- 9 were abnormal presentations.
- 1 was due to Malformation of Infant.
- 3 were due to Ante-Partum Haemorrhage.
- 4 were due to the condition of Placenta Praevia.
- 4 were due to Health of Mother.

1 was due to Prolonged Labour.
 2 were due to Toxaemia of Pregnancy (Albuminuria).
 2 were due to Twin Birth.
 6 were due to Difficulty at Confinement.

There were 2 cases in which no cause could be assigned.

HOME VISITS UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 794 first visits and 3,557 subsequent visits to children under the age of 12 months, and 2,949 visits to children between the ages of 12 months and 5 years.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

During the year the average number on books and the average number of attendances at the Centres were as follows:—

Centre.	Average No. of Infants on Books.	Average No. of Attendances Children.	Average No. of Attendances Expectant Mothers.
Central District ...	258	144	9
Western District ...	266	79	2
Eastern District (St. Sidwell's)	205	96	2
Eastern District (Heavitree)	122	38	1

Expectant Mothers are now referred, so far as possible, to the Ante-Natal Clinic.

PROVISION OF MILK AND FOODSTUFFS.

Fresh and Dried Milks are supplied by the Council in those cases where the condition of the infants show that extra nourishment is required and the parents are unable to provide it. It is supplied either at half price or free, according to circumstances. During the financial year 1932-33 the cost of milk supplied was £972 17s. 2d.

In respect of this sum, £99 11s. 8d. was received from the mothers in part payment. Net cost £873 5s. 6d., being a decrease of £65 3s. 7d. over the previous year.

The scale approved by the City Council for the issue of milk is as follows:—

No. in Family.	Free of cost. Income not exceeding per head, less rent.	At half-cost price. Income not exceeding per head, less rent.
1 or 2	8/-	9/-
3	7/-	8/-
4	6/-	7/-
5 or more.	5/-	6/-

MATERNITY HOME.

The arrangements made with the Public Assistance Committee for the use of the maternity accommodation at the City Hospital as a Municipal Maternity Home has worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The number of cases admitted has been 39 which is an increase of ten over the number of Council cases which were admitted to the old Maternity Home the year before it was closed down. I have had many expressions of appreciation on the part of the mothers who have been patients in the Municipal Maternity Home and the number of applications for admission is increasing. The accommodation has been improved by the addition of a day room for mothers and the equipment has also been improved.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

During the year 1 additional Home has been added and one Maternity Home has been removed from the list.

13 Homes are now registered under the Act, and two Institutions.

Nursing and Maternity Homes.

St. Olave's Home. (17 beds).
 St. Mary's Home. (6 beds).
 Southcroft, Heavitree Road. (4 beds).
 Stokeleigh, Old Tiverton Road. (5 beds).
 Belmont, Southernhay West. (12 beds).
 1, Baring Crescent. (8 beds).
 Mowbray, Fore Street, Heavitree. (12 beds).
 St. David's, 22, St. David's Hill. (11 beds).
 Ernsborough House, Colleton Crescent. (24 beds for incurable invalids).
 49, Mount Pleasant Road. (2 beds).
 Storks Nest, Topsham Road. (3 beds).
 Franklyn Rise, Parkway, St. Thomas. (2 beds).
 30, Haldon Road (5 beds)—For agile and middle-aged persons needing little medical attention.

Exempted.

Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.
 Eye Infirmary.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Ministry and with the consent of the Education Committee, for dental treatment and supply of dentures for expectant and nursing mothers by the School Dentist.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1932.

No. of Patients seen .....	..... 67
No. of visits paid by Patients .....	..... 298
No. of administrations of Gas .....	..... 66
No. of teeth extracted under Gas .....	..... 384
No. of teeth extracted otherwise .....	..... 6
No. of Dentures fitted .....	..... 59
No. of teeth replaced .....	..... 509
Other operations .....	..... 18

Total cost of Dental Treatment for 1932-33 was £164 3s. Od. of which £7 19s. Od. was received back from Patients.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases.				Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Still under treatment	Deaths	Removed from District						
	Notified	Treated.														
		At Eye Infirmary	At Poor Law Infirmary	Privately												
	11	3	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	

Under the Midwives' Rules a Midwife has to notify any discharge from the eye however slight. 17 notifications of discharge from the eye were received, 11 of which were subsequently notified by Medical Practitioners as cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. In the course of time the attention now being directed to this disease and its treatment should lead to a considerable reduction in the number of blind persons in the future.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

During the year 15 children from the Infant Welfare Centres received treatment for the following conditions:—

Result of Rickets .....	.....	.....	10
Anterior Poliomyelitis .....	.....	.....	2
Little's Disease .....	.....	.....	1
Congenital Club Foot .....	.....	.....	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hips .....	.....	.....	1

and dealt with as follows:—

6 recommended for in-patient treatment (5 have been admitted and 1 is waiting admission) and 9 received out-patient treatment at the Clinic.

The case waiting admission at the end of 1931 has been admitted, and has been discharged and recommended to attend at the Clinic for observation. Of the 5 cases admitted during 1932 two are still in Hospital, the other three having been discharged and recommended to attend at the Clinic for observation.

Of the 9 cases treated at the Clinic, together with the 16 cases on the books at the Clinic at the end of 1931 and two cases re-admitted to the Clinic, 3 were discharged as cured, 1 was struck off for non-attendance, 3 were transferred to the School Medical Department on reaching the age of five, and 2 were transferred to the County Authorities, one was waiting admission to Hospital and two died, leaving 22 cases on the register at the end of 1932.

Cost of In-patient treatment, £219 5s. 3d., and of this sum £14 16s. 11d. was received back in part payment by patients.

Cost of Out-patient treatment, £50 5s. 6d., of which £6 4s. 9d. was contributed by patients.

EXETER ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1932.

I have the honour to present the following Report of the work of the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the year:—

The accommodation consists of 88 adult beds, arranged in blocks as follows:—

One block of 24 beds for Scarlet Fever.

One block of 14 beds for Diphtheria.

One block of 10 beds for Enteric Fever, and used at present for Tuberculous cases.

One block of 20 beds, interchangeable as required.

One block of 8 beds for observation cases.

One block of 12 beds, provided by the Ministry of Pensions and Red Cross Society for the accommodation of 12 Tuberculous ex-soldiers or sailors.

The Hospital has a good administrative block, and it is recognised that in case of necessity the number of patient beds can be considerably increased, without detriment to the efficient working of the wards and the well-being of the patients. The whole is of modern construction and design, and is an Institution far above the average.

At present, contracts for the admission of patients exist with the following Local Authorities and other Public Bodies:—

Borough Council.

Okehampton.

Urban District Councils.

Holsworthy.
Ottery St. Mary.
Budleigh Salterton.
Dawlish.
Seaton.
Exmouth.
Crediton.
Axminster.
Sidmouth.

Rural District Councils.

Newton Abbot.
Honiton.
Axminster.
Crediton.
St. Thomas.
Okehampton.
South Molton.
Holsworthy.
Barnstaple.

Town Councils.

Honiton.
South Molton.
Exeter Port Sanitary Authority.
Kelly College, Tavistock.
Secretary of State for War.
Prison Authorities, Princetown.

Excluding Tuberculous cases, which are dealt with under a separate heading, at the beginning of the year 17 cases remained under treatment, 7 of whom were from the County. 191 cases were admitted during the year, 84 of these coming from the County and 107 from the City; and at the end of the year 1932, 18 cases were under treatment, of whom 13 were from the County and 5 from the City.

The following table shows the number of cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the past ten years:—

Year		County	City	Total
1923	Treated at Isolation Hospital	119	98	217
1924	„	108	99	207
1925	„	112	95	207
1926	„	89	231	320
1927	„	82	186	268
1928	„	97	125	222
1929	„	167	151	318
1930	„	279	361	640
1931	„	108	161	269
1932	„	84	107	191

Average number of cases admitted

for the ten years 124 161 285

The number of cases admitted has been below the average for the last ten years.

The following was the mortality amongst the 191 cases:—

County.	City.
1	3

This gives a death percentage of 2.09.

The average duration of each patient's stay in the Isolation Hospital was 35 days.

Against in	Days.
1923	39
1924	42
1925	43
1926	45
1927	38
1928	38
1929	40
1930	52
1931	31
1932	35
Average stay for the 10 years	40

The average number of fever patients per day was 17.2.

DISEASE.	Cases remaining under treatment from previous year.	Cases admitted during the year.	Cases discharged cured during the year.	Deaths.	Cases remaining under treatment at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					5	
Diphtheria	...	9	70	1	5	The solitary death from Diphtheria was that of a severe case admitted from the County Area.
Scarlet Fever	...	5	82	1	11	
Measles	16	...	...
German Measles	4	...	...
Encephalitis	1	...	...
Lethargica	1	1	...	
Mumps	1	1	...	
Emphyema	1	1	...	
Enteric Fever	...	1	4	3	2	
Erysipelas	4	5	...	
Pneumonia	...	1	1	...	2	
Whooping Cough	2	2	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	...	
Chicken Pox	...	3	3	3	...	

During the financial year 1932-33, a total of £1,488 3s. 5d. was received for the treatment of infectious disease, being £1,101 8s. 9d. from outside authorities and £386 14s. 8d. from City patients.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

By agreement with the County Council it has been arranged that any Smallpox cases arising shall be treated at the County Council's Smallpox Hospital at Upton Pyne.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The educable mentally defective children under the age of 16 are under the supervision of the Education Committee; the other mental defectives are supervised by a Statutory Committee appointed by the City Council, composed partly by members of the Council and partly by co-opted Members. The number placed on the Register since the passing of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, is 248. Of these, 38 have died, 26 left the City, 12 have been transferred to the Mental Hospital, and 1 certified under the Lunacy Acts, leaving 171 at present on the Register. These are placed as follows:—

In Certified Institutions	.....	.....	69
In Non-Certified Institutions	.....	.....	4

Three are under Statutory Guardianship and the remaining 95 are well cared for in their own homes and visited from time to time by my staff in order to ascertain if these satisfactory conditions are maintained.

The total expenditure for the financial year 1932-33 was £4,458 10s. 1d., the bulk of which is for maintenance of patients in institutions, the amount being £3,315 11s. 6d.

There is, at present, an insuperable difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation for multiple defectives and certain other classes of defectives. Negotiations are proceeding

between the County Council, Local Authorities and the Institution, with a view to obtaining additional accommodation for all classes of mental defectives in the Starcross Institution, but at the present time no definite decision has been reached, but the negotiations are continuing.

SUPERANNUATION.

During the year, 127 persons were medically examined under the superannuation arrangements, 93 as to their fitness for inclusion in the superannuation scheme and 34 as to their fitness to return to work.

Although the persons examined were 127, the actual examinations made were many more, as in some cases several examinations were necessary before their return to work, and in other cases, before a definite opinion could be expressed as to whether or not they were fit for inclusion in the superannuation scheme.



